

142
P2 N2
copy 1

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

MEMORANDA,

RELATIVE TO

Passaic County. New Jersey

COMPILED BY WM. NELSON.

— 207 —

PATERSON, N. J. :

CHISWELL & WURTS, JOB PRINTERS.

1874.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

MEMORANDA,

RELATIVE TO

Passaic County. New Jersey

COMPILED BY WM. NELSON.

h

— :0: —

PATERSON, N. J. :

CHISWELL & WURTS, JOB PRINTERS.

1874.

F142
PEN

21



The following memoranda were compiled from original sources for the use of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic county, New Jersey, by the Clerk of that body. Fifty copies were printed, thirty being annexed to the "Manual" of said Board, and twenty copies issued in this shape, for private circulation.

W. N.



Historical and Statistical Memoranda.

Part I.—Historical.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE COUNTY.

The first settlement in Passaic county was at Acquackanonk. The country so called by the Indians embraced the entire Passaic Valley, and highlands adjoining, on both sides the Passaic river, from the Yantacaw or Third river northerly to the Saddle river. The name appears to be first found in an Indian deed, dated April 4th, 1678, from Capteham Peeters, an Indian Sachem, to Hartman Machielson (Vreeland), conveying "a great Island lyeing in the River of Pisaick near by Aquickanneke by the Indians called Menehenicke" (now known as Dundee Island). Hartman received a patent for the island from the E. J. Proprietors, January 6, 1685, he bargaining to pay yearly "the chief or quit rent of one fatt henn." We next find "Haquickenock" mentioned in a deed dated July 15, 1678, from Sir George Carteret (one of the original two proprietors of New Jersey) to Christopher Hoogland, a New York merchant, for two adjoining tracts of land, 278 acres in all, lying in what is now the city of Passaic, and which may be roughly described as bounded on the east by the Passaic river; north by Monroe street; west by Lexington avenue and Prospect street; south by River street and the river. The consideration was a yearly quit-rent of half a penny per acre, or 11s., 7d. in all. This tract was known, from the first purchaser, as "Stoille's (Christopher's) Point." February 16, 1679-80 (1680, New Style), Hoogland sold the property to Hartman Macheelsie (Vreeland), who occupied it with his brothers Johannes and Cornelius.

March 28, 1679, Captahem, Indian Sachem and Chief, "in the Pr'sence and by the aprobation and consent of Memiseraen, Mindawas, Ghonnajea, Indians and Sachems of the said country, for and In Consideration of a certain P'rsall of Coates, Blankets, kettles, powder, and other goods," conveyed the tract "known by the name of Ha-quequenunck" unto Hans Dederick, Gerret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs and Hendrick George; the tract "Beginning from the northermost bound of the towne of Newark from the Lowermost part thereof to the Uppermost as fare as the steep Rocks or Mountaines, and from thence to Run *all along the said Pisawick River to a White Oake tree standing neere the said River on the north side of a small brook, and from thence run up *to the steep rocks or Mountaines, Which said tree was marked by the said Captaham In the Psence of La Prairie Survey^r or General." March 16, 1684 (1685, N. S.), the E. J. Proprietors confirmed the above deed by a patent to Hanse Diderick, Garret Garretson (Garrison and Van Wagoner), Walling Jacobs (Van Winkle), Elias Machielson (Vreeland), Hartman Machielson (Vreeland), Johannes Machielson (Vreeland), Cornelius Machielson (Vreeland), Adrian Post, Urian Tomason (Van Riper), Cornelius Rowlofson (Van Houten), Symon Jacobs (Van Winkle), John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers (Van Blarcom) and Abraham Bookey, for £50 and a yearly quit rent of half a penny per acre, or £14 yearly.† With two or three exceptions, the patentees settled here about 1686-90, and from time to time thereafter divided up the tract into large parcels, each parcel being subdivided into twenty-eight lots of about equal size, each patentee having two lots in each parcel. Thus there were the "Boght" (Paterson),

*Here there is a blank in the deed as recorded at Trenton.

†The original Patent, on a great sheet of parchement, is in the possession of ex-Judge Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, who has recently had it photographed.

the "Wesel," the "Gotham" and the "Acquackanonk" divisions, and "the Hundred Acre Lots."

The next settlement appears to have been made at Pompton. June 6, 1695, Major Anthony Brockholls and Capt. Arent Schuyler, both of New York, bought 5,500 acres of land "at or near Pekquaneck and Pontam* creek." The grantors were Taepgan, Oragnap, Mansiem, Wickwam-Rookham, Paakek, Siekuak, Waweigin, Onagepunk, Neskilanitt, Peykqueneek and Pontom [Indians] and Iaiapogh, Sachem of Mininssing. November 11, 1695, various deeds, releases and assignments having been executed by the individual Proprietors, a patent for the above land was granted to Brockholls and Schuyler. August 10, 1696, they bought 240 acres more, "on Spring Brook, called by the Indian name Singanck." It was probably a few years later before Brockholls and Schnyler actually settled at Pompton. The sites of their dwellings were about where Maj. Wm. W. Colfax and Dr. Wm. W. Colfax now live, at Pompton, Brockholls on the former, and Schnyler on the latter site. Samuel Bayard, George Ryerson, John Mead, Samuel Berrie, David Mandeville and Hendrick Mandeville were associated with Brockholls and Schnyler in the purchase of the above tracts. The first property was subsequently divided into three parcels: the Lower Pacquanac Patent, 2750 acres; the Upper Pacquanac Patent, 1260 acres; and the Pompton Patent, 1250 acres.

September 16, 1709, Pecca Chica, Cancheris, Mochson, Thetochhulun, Mondsolom, Nachpunch, Anenock, Gwach, pachtan, Amegatha (and four others), Indians of Northern New Jersey, convey to George Ryerson of Pechquenack, Francis Ryerson of New York, and Jurya Westervelt of Hackensack, yeomen, "all that certain tract of land in Essex county, on Passaik river, beginning by the said river and running along Jacob Corlion (Cortelyou's?) line, backwards till it comes to the Great Stone, and then run-

*A clerical error for Pomtan, as the name was generally written.

ning up west northwest line till it comes to the first hill and then running along to the foot of the second hill till it comes half the hill, then running along the same second hill till it comes to meet a small branch or gully, and then running along until it comes over the Road of Pompton, and so along the hill until it comes to a thick gully of water, running where the hill turns a little west and from thence down to Passaic river where that little Island is, only excepted Schlichamack.”—(*Indian Deed in possession of John J. Zabriskie, Hohokus.*) The writer has not seen any Patent from the E. J. Proprietors for the above purchase, but it was doubtless granted, as the Ryersons and Westervelts owned most of that land until the present century.

Some time prior to 1710, Anthony Brockholls, Helmegh Roelofse (Van Houten) and Roelof Helmeghse (Van Houten) appear to have bought the Totowa tract, extending 261 chains ($3\frac{1}{4}$ miles) northwest from the Passaic river. It was divided into Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the Van Houtens owning No. 1, the most northwesterly, at or near Singack. May 29, 1724, they bought of Susanna, widow and executrix of Brockholls, Lot No. 2, 313 acres, for £312. Dec. 27, 1768, the heirs of the Brockholls estate convey, for £1800, Lot No. 3, 638 acres, to Garrebrandt Van Houten, Marte Ryerse, Holmer Van Houten and Abraham Godwin.

November 27, 1711, Peter Sonmans, son of Arent Sonmans, one of the East Jersey Proprietors, conveys to Frans Post, Jan Sip, Harmannus Gerritse, Thomas Jurianse, Christopher Stynock (Stynmets), Cornelis Doramus, Peter poulosse and Hessel Pieterse, yeomen, for £660, a tract extending from the “Great Falls of Pesaick river” up the river to Peckamen river, and over to the mountains, etc., 2,800 acres in all.

Oct. 9, 1717, Joseph Heale, of Stains, Middlesex county, England, and Mercy Benthall, of Grace Church street, London, widow, and Richard Ashfield, grandson and heir of Patience Ashfield (Mercy Benthall and Patience Ash-

field being devisees of Thomas Hart, deceased, of Enfield, Middlesex county, England, one of the E. J. Proprietors; and Heale being executor of Patience Ashfield) convey to Dirrick Dey, of Bergen county, yeoman, a tract of 600 acres adjoining Johannes De Reimers (Doremus) land on Singhack brook; bounded easterly partly by said brook and partly by Capt. Joris Ryerson's line; southerly by the land of Rip Van Dam (Mayor of New York); and westerly by said De Reimer's land.

April 5, 1751, David Ogden, one of the Proprietors, conveyed to Gerrebrant Vanhounta and Hellmigh Vanhounta 105 acres of land, which they "took up" "at the mountain between Wegraw and Pareknis, at the meeting of two small brooks called Palm brooks, and near Bare Mountain."

The foregoing deeds indicate where the earliest settlements in the county were made. Pompton and West Milford townships were not much settled till about the middle of the last century, the London Iron Company having then bought most of the land north of Pompton, and imported German workmen, whose descendants principally occupy those two townships to this day.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

Acquackanonk.—An act of 1693 provided that "the Township of Acquickanick, and New Barbados, shall include all the Land on the Pissiaek river above the third River, and from the Mouth of the said third River Northwest to the Partition Line of the Province, including also all the Land in New Barbados Neck, betwixt Hackinsack and Pissiaek River, and thence to the Partition Line of the Province." An act of 1709 restricted Acquackanonk to the territory now embracing Passaic, Acquackanonk, Little Falls, and that portion of Paterson lying south of the Passaic river.

Pompton.—This township was set off from Saddle River and Franklin townships, Bergen county, February 8, 1797.

Paterson.—Incorporated as a Town, 1792, but never organized, and not set off from Acquackanonk township un-

til January 27, 1831. March 19, 1851, incorporated as a city, and divided into three wards. March 2, 1854, part of Manchester township annexed to Paterson, as the north ward of said city. March 17, 1855, the fifth ward was set off from the south. March 24, 1868, the north ward divided into the first and second wards; the east into the third and fourth; the west changed to the sixth; the south divided into the seventh and eighth. March 17, 1869, parts of Acquackanonk and Little Falls annexed to Paterson as the ninth ward. March 23, 1871, the ninth ward incorporated into the fourth, seventh and eighth, and the boundaries of the fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth wards materially altered.

West Milford.—Set off from Pompton township, February 25, 1834.

Manchester.—Set off from Saddle River township, Bergen county, February 27, 1837.

Wayne.—Set off from Manchester township, February 10, 1847.

Little Falls.—Set off from Acquackanonk, April 2, 1868.

Passaic.—Set off from Acquackanonk as a Village, March 21, 1871; incorporated as a city, and divided into first, second and third wards, April 7, 1873.

REPRESENTATION IN THE COUNTY BOARD.

Originally, each township was entitled to elect two Chosen Freeholders. When Paterson was incorporated as a city, with three wards, the city was still allowed but two members, elected at large. Feb. 18, 1853, two were allowed for each ward. Feb. 25, 1858, there then being five wards, they were allowed but one member for each, while all the townships still had two members. Feb. 20 and March 24, 1868, the city was again allowed two members for each of its eight wards, and that year the Board contained twenty-eight members. March 25, 1869, the representation was reduced to one member from each township and ward, or fifteen in all, and that has been the law

since. At present, 1874, there are eight members from Paterson, three from Passaic, and one from each of the six townships. Total membership, seventeen.

REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The territory now included in Passaic county was represented as follows in the Legislature, from 1776 to 1837:

In the Council—by Theunis Dey, of Lower Preakness, 1779-80-81; Wm. Colfax, of Pompton, 1808, 12-13; Charles Kinsey, of Paterson, 1814; Martin Ryerson, of Pompton, 1817; Charles Board, of Boardville, 1824-5-6; Nathaniel Board, of Boardville, 1827-8-9-30; Jacob M. Ryerson, of Pompton, 1831; Charles Poard, 1832-3; Andrew Parsons, of Paterson, 1836.

In the Assembly—by Henry Garritse of Acquackanonk, David Board, of Boardville, and Theunis Dey, of Lower Preakness, 1776; Jost Beam, of Wanaque, 1777-8; Henry Garritse, 1782-3-4-5-6-7-8; Theunis Dey, 1783; David Poard, Edow Merseallus, of Upper Preakness, 1784; David Board, 1786; John Benson (probably lived in what is now Water street, Paterson), 1788-9; Abraham Speer, of Acquackanonk, and John Benson, 1793; Abraham Speer, 1796, 98-9-1800; John Dey, of Lower Preakness, 1799-1800-01; Ralph Post, of Acquackanonk, 1801; Abraham Godwin, of Paterson, 1802-3; Martin J. Ryerson, of Pompton, 1803; Abraham Speer, 1806-7; William Colfax, 1806-7, 9-10-11; Abraham Godwin, Abraham Van Houten, both of Paterson, 1807; Abraham Godwin, 1810, Abraham Ackerman, 1811; Martin Van Houten, of Totowa (?), 1812; Charles Kinsey, of Paterson, 1813; Jacob K. Mead, of Mead's Basin, 1814; Charles Board, 1815; Cornelius Merselis, of Preakness, 1816-17; Nathaniel Board, 1818; Charles Kinsey, 1819; Charles Board, 1820-21; Philemon Dickerson, of Paterson, 1821-2-3; Abraham Godwin, Jr., of Paterson, and Nathaniel Board, 1824; John Travers, of Paterson, 1825; Brant Van Blarcom, of Paterson, 1826; Abraham

Godwin, Jr., of Paterson, 1828; Cornelius G. Van Riper, of Acquackanonk, 1830; John P. Jackson, of Acquackanonk, and William Dickey, of Paterson, 1831-2; Cornelius G. Van Riper, and Robert Morrell, of Acquackanonk, 1833; Andrew Parsons, of Paterson, 1834-5; Jetur R. Rlggs, of West Milford, 1836.

The list of members since 1837 is given in appendix to Proceedings of the Board for 1873-4; see pp. 137-42.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

In the winter of 1828-9 two or three bills were introduced into the Legislature for the division of Essex, Bergen and Morris counties; one being for the erection of Paterson county, embracing the territory now in Passaic county, except Pompton and West Milford, and including part of Morris county; the other bill being for setting off Pompton and West Milford and parts of Morris into a new county, to be called "Pompton county." Both bills failed, in common with a project for the erection of Atlantic county, in the southern part of the state. In the winter of 1836-7, new county projects were revived, and the friends of the proposed Passaic and Atlantic counties making common cause, both counties were created, by act of February 27, 1837.

Andrew Parsons was the first Councillor from the new county; Aaron S. Pennington, of Paterson, and Henry M. Brown, of West Milford, the first Assemblymen. Perigrine Sandford, of Paterson, the first County Clerk; Silas D. Canfield, of Paterson, the first Surrogate; Rynier S. Speer, of Acquackanonk, the first Sheriff.

The Chosen Freeholders elected in April hired a room in the Passaic hotel, at River and Bank streets, Paterson, for county purposes, and the first term of the courts was held there. The first annual meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders was held at Jacob Rutan's house (North Main street, north side, about midway between Jefferson street and Haledon avenue, but long since

removed), Manchester, and organized by the election of Cornelius I. Westervelt as Director, Andrew Mead as Clerk, and Geo. I. Ryerson as Collector. Messrs. Joseph Jackson, Cornelius I. Westervelt, Peter A. Hopper and Geo. I. Ryerson are the only survivors of the first members and officers. May 30, 1837, the Board resolved to rent the basement of the Cross street M. E. Church for the holding of the courts, at \$60 per year, and that place was occupied immediately for that purpose.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

June 26, 1837, the Board decided to buy the site now occupied, for court house and jail, \$1,000 being promised by citizens as an extra inducement. Two of the members favored locating on Broadway, near Straight street. The property was conveyed by the "Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures," to the county, by deed dated July 3, 1837, and recorded in Book A of Deeds, Passaic county, pp. 292-3, for the consideration of one dollar, and is thus described:

"Beginning on the south side of Oliver street at its intersection with the west side of Main street, and running thence (1) southerly along Main street 290 feet thence (2) westerly at right angles to Main street 214 feet to a point 125 feet from the east side of Marshall street thence (3) northerly parallel with Marshall street 129 feet to a point 140 feet 4 inches southerly from Oliver street thence (4) easterly parallel with Oliver street 160 feet 6 inches to a point 73 feet 9 inches from Main street thence (5) northerly parallel with Main street 60 feet 5 inches to a point in the second of the Catholic church lot which point is 80 feet distant on a southerly course from Oliver street thence (6) northerly along the line of said Catholic church lot 80 feet to the south side of Oliver street thence (7) easterly along the south side of Oliver street 83 feet to the place of beginning." "Provided, however, and this deed is given upon the express condition, that the parties to the second part shall cause a Court House and Jail to be erected on the said lot within five Years from the date hereof otherwise this deed and everything herein contained shall be void and of no effect."

July 11, the Board adopted plans for a jail. August 3, contracts awarded for the mason work to Isaac J. Stagg and Isaac Van Blarcom, for \$5,845; for the

carpenter work to Cornelius G. Garrison, for \$1,645; and for the iron work to Cornelius G. Post, for 11c. per lb. August 17, plans for court house adopted. Sept. 12, contracts awarded, for the carpenter work to David Reid, for \$3,100; and to William Kay for the mason work, for \$7,000. Oct. 18, a petition to lay the corner-stone (with Masonic ceremonies) was rejected. March 16, the jail ready for prisoners. Feb 22, 1839, C. G. Garrison employed to finish the interior of the court house by day's work. May 8, the Board held its first meeting at the court house. July 16, the new court house was dedicated, and the courts occupied it for the first time. The cost of the court house and jail appears to have been \$29,313 31, up to August 13, 1840. Of this, \$18,450 was received as the county's share of the U. S. Surplus Revenue, from the sale of public lands during the speculative fever which preceded the panic of 1837. The southern half of the present court house is what was built in 1837-9. The entrance to the court room upstairs was by a hugestone stoop at the middle of the northern front. A square cupola, in which hung a bell, surmounted the centre of the roof; the cupola appearing to interfere with the tightness of the roof, was removed in the fall of 1846 or the spring of 1847. The stoop was removed probably in 1850, and inside stairways to the court room erected. The Surrogate's office was originally in the northwestern corner of the building, in the small apartment opening off the room now occupied by the Board of Freeholders; his vault has since been merged into that in which the deeds are kept. In 1847 the Surrogate's office was changed to the eastern front, the entrance being by the present centre door on that front. In 1871-2 the court house was doubled in size and the old portion quite reconstructed, at a total cost of about \$22,000.

The old jail was a plain, homely structure, of stone, the front being ashlar, with Little Falls principal stone about the front entrance. The front part was about 56x18 feet; the Sheriff's office, 18x18, being on the north

side, the kitchen, 18x18, on the south side, and the hall, 12x18, in the middle. In the rear, was the prison, about 35x45 feet, divided in the middle by an arched corridor, the continuation of the front hall, from which it was separated by a stout iron door. On each side of the corridor were six cells, about 8x12 feet, with arched ceiling of masonry. The second floor was similarly arranged. In the attic were ten or twelve rooms—for imprisoned females, debtors, and the better class of alleged criminals. The roof was of slate. The windows and front door were plain and square. The whole building was exceedingly uncomfortable and unhealthy, and in a few years was too small. It occupied about the same site as the present prison, which, in fact, is in part erected on the foundations of the old jail. May 11, 1853, the committee on public buildings (J. P. Huntoon, Edward Sweeney and Peter J. Terhune) were instructed to inquire into the necessity and propriety of building a public workhouse. August 16, the committee reported favorably, and were authorized to solicit plans. November 9, plans were received and it was resolved to build a workhouse. December 7, five plans were presented, and that of Mr. Nash, of Bridgeport, Conn., was adopted, with some modifications, the cost not to exceed \$20,000. May 1, 1854, contracts were awarded: for the iron work, to Holden & Drew; carpenter work, to Cornelius G. Garrison; grading and leveling, to Garside & Beaumont; the mason work was ordered to be done by day's work. Nov. 16, the Collector reported \$23,097 expended on account of public buildings. On that day the Board attended the funeral of Henry Lawback, a young man who fell off the roof timbers at the jail and was killed. March 27, 1855, rules for the government of the work house were adopted, showing that the building must have been nearly ready. May 13, 1856, it was reported that \$11,950 had been expended on the jail and workhouse during the preceding year. Thus the total cost was \$35,077. One of the principal objects in view in

the erection of the present jail was to set the prisoners to work, and they were actually employed for a time at basket making, and a deputy-keeper was appointed over them, at \$400 a year. The experiment proved a failure, financially, as the men destroyed a great deal of material, and May 14, 1856, it was resolved, 13 to 7, to discontinue work.

There has been but one execution at the jail. April 30, 1850, John Jonstan, an Englishman, was executed in the yard in the rear of the old jail, by Sheriff Nathaniel Lane, pursuant to conviction and sentence, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Van Winkle, at the Goffle, on the night of January 9, 1850.

CUSTODY AND BOARD OF PRISONERS.

The Sheriff originally had the custody of the jail and its inmates, generally living in the jail, and boarding the prisoners. March 6, 1838, the Sheriff was allowed twenty-five cents per day for feeding prisoners; November 23, 1840, twenty-two cents per day; May 10, 1843, twenty cents per day; May 11, 1853, twenty-five cents per day; May 10, 1854, the same; March 27, 1855, \$2 per week, besides lights and fuel; May 13, 1857, \$2.25 per week. An act having been passed in 1857 authorizing the Board of Chosen Freeholders to assume the custody of the jail and appoint a keeper or warden, the Board voted, Oct. 9, 1857, to do so, and that action was confirmed Nov. 11, when the salary was fixed at \$250, and Samuel Demarest, Freeholder from the East Ward, was appointed warden for five years; he was re-appointed November 12, 1862. In September, 1863, three prisoners escaped from jail, one of them being an accomplished burglar, who attempted to rob Mr. F. C. Beckwith's house, but was captured in the attempt. Demarest was suspected of conniving at his escape from prison, and after a long and searching investigation, he was compelled to resign, May 10, 1864, to take effect the next day, on which day Nathaniel James Green was appointed. May 11, 1869, Harmon B. Goodridge was appointed, and

was succeeded, May 12, 1874, by John F. Buckley. The salary was raised from time to time until May 8, 1872, when it was fixed at \$600. The board of prisoners for the following-named years has cost per week :

	Warden.	Including Salaries.	Not Includ- ing Salaries.
1867-8.....	Green	\$1.84.....	\$1.52.
1868-9.....	“	2.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.84 $\frac{3}{4}$
1869-70.....	Goodridge	2.07	1.83
1870-1.....	“	1.67	1.47
1871-2.....	“	1.98	1.69
1872-3.....	“	2.13	1.77
1873-4.....	“	2.24	1.93

INSTITUTIONS BEGUN, BUT ABANDONED.

May 8, 1850, a committee (P. Sandford, John A. Macpherson and Rynier S. Speer) was appointed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a farm and erecting a county poor house. (The poor had always been taken care of by the respective townships.) November 13, the committee unanimously recommended that a county poor-house and farm be provided without unnecessary delay. Agreed to, and a committee of one from each township appointed to select sites, who reported January 8, 1851, recommending the purchase of a farm of two hundred acres, situated on the road that leads from the old Pater-son and Hamburg turnpike to Pompton Plains, about two miles northwest of Barney R. Sisco's, in Wayne town-ship; the property of Isaac Schuyler, the price being \$8,-000. The Board at once executed a contract with Mr. Schuyler, to consummate the transfer, under a penalty of \$1,000 for forfeiture. The project excited a great deal of opposition throughout the county, and on February 27, a public meeting held at Preakness remonstrated against it, but March 3d the Board resolved to adhere to its action, partly on account of the forfeiture provided for; the deed was executed, a committee appointed to take possession

of the premises, and proposals solicited for erecting an addition to the house on the farm. March 17, Conrad Beam appointed Keeper, for a year, at a salary of \$400, besides board and lodging for himself and family; a series of rules adopted for the government of the poorhouse, and Freeholders Rynier S. Speer, William W. Colfax and Edward D'Camp appointed Trustees until the annual meeting of the Board. March 31, the Board received proposals for constructing the addition to the poorhouse, but resolved to do it by day's work. May 14, the "new Board" resolved to advertise the poorhouse farm for sale, at the price paid. Aug. 11, it was resolved to accept \$7,500 for the property; March 15, 1852, it was agreed to accept \$6,000. After several vain efforts, the farm being meanwhile worked on shares, the property was sold, in November, 1853, to Sammel Smith (a quarryman at Haledon, since deceased), for \$6,000.

July 2, 1872, the Board was notified to remove ten patients from the State Lunatic asylum, being the surplus over the county's quota, and the asylum being largely over crowded. September 3, the committee on lunacy reported that the city of Paterson offered a plot of five acres, whereon to erect a county lunatic asylum, but the committee recommended no action at present. October 3, the committee reported having made extensive inquiries, and finally concluded to recommend the erection of a county lunatic asylum. The Board authorized the committee to award contracts for the erection of such an asylum, to cost not more than \$20,000. November 20, the committee reported contracts awarded for the excavation, for supplying the brick, and for building the first story, of stone. Some doubts having been expressed as to the power of the Board to erect a county asylum (although other counties had done the same thing), a bill was introduced in the Legislature at its next session, authorizing the erection and maintenance of a Passaic county lunatic asylum. March 4, 1873, the committee on lunacy reported

having "abandoned work on the new county asylum, and withdrawn from the Legislature the bill legalizing such institution, there appearing to be opposition to the project at home and in the Legislature, where general rather than special legislation was favored for the relief of the surplus indigent insane of the several counties." The committee were authorized to fill up the excavation made and dispose of the material on hand. August 5, the committee were directed to confer with the city authorities of Paterson, to see if arrangements could not be effected for the accommodation of incurable lunatics at the Paterson almshouse. October 7, the committee reported such arrangements effected. November 19, it was resolved to pay \$400 a year to the Superintendent of the almshouse, for caring for the lunatics there chargeable to the county.

Part II.—Statistical.

CENSUSES OF THE COUNTY.

	1840	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870.
Paterson :						
1st Ward			2414	2957	3596	2904
2d "						3174
3d "			3695	4411	4821	4467
4th "						3574
5th "			2340	3183	3724	7203
6th "			3718	3885	4911	4030
7th "			4291	5152	7841	3093
8th "						4045
9th " (with Acquackanonk and Little Falls)						968
Total City	7598	11341	16458	19585	24893	33518.
Acquackanonk)	2473	2941	3067	3235	4490	4370
Little Falls)						1287
Manchester	3105	2787	590	842	*1029	1166
Pompton	1437	170	1434	1591	1472	1840
Wayne		1164	1040	1355	1440	1518
West Milford	2108	2624	2035	2402	2561	2650
Total County,	16721	22577	24624	29013	36779	46349.

*Estimated, as there was no census reported of Manchester.

It should be remembered that a portion of Manchester was annexed to Paterson between 1850 and 1855. Passaic was included in Acquackanonk in 1870 and prior thereto. The following statistics of the population of Paterson are gleaned from various sources : census in 1810, 292 ; in 1820, 1578 ; in 1824, 4787 ; in 1825, 5084 ; in 1827, 6236 ; in 1829, 7033 ; in 1830, 7731 ; in 1832, 9085. The decrease of 2,000, from 1832 to 1840, is attributable to the "sliding scale tariff." The population of the village of Manchester, or North Paterson (also included in population of Paterson, as above), was in 1824, 289 ; in 1827, 625 ; in 1829, 852 ; in 1832, 1214. In 1853-4, Messrs. John J. Brown and Andrew Derrom took a special census of Paterson, of population, dwellings, manufactures, etc., and reported the number of inhabitants : in the south ward, 7894 ; west ward, 4223 ; east ward, 3594 ; north ward, 2514. Total, 17615, or 1157 more than were reported by the ward assessors who took the State census in 1855.

The rate of increase in the county's population has been : from 1840 to 1850, 35 per cent. ; from 1850 to 1855, 10 per cent. ; from 1855 to 1860, 20 per cent. ; from 1860 to 1865, 33 per cent. ; from 1865 to 1870, 26 per cent.

VOTE OF THE COUNTY.

	Whig or Rep.	Dem.	Total.
1837—For Council.....	1166.....	922.....	2088
1838— " Congress.....	1214.....	955.....	2169
1839— " Council.....	1002.....	905.....	1907
1840— " President.....	1362.....	962.....	2324
1841— " Council.....	846.....	899.....	51*...1796
1842— " ".....	1195.....	1071.....	2266
1843— " Congress.....	949.....	1065.....	2014
1844— " President.....	1602.....	1291.....	2893
1845— " Coroners.....	1179.....	1237.....	2416
1846— " Congress.....	1608.....	1090.....	2698
1847— " Governor.....	1404.....	1333.....	73+...2810
1848— " President.....	1749.....	1304.....	120++...3173
1849— " Senator.....	1124.....	1436.....	2560
1850— " Coroners.....	1385.....	1604.....	2990
1851— " Sheriff.....	1065.....	1390.....	2455
1852— " President.....	1670.....	1825.....	3495
1853— " Governor.....	1344.....	1478.....	2822
1854— " Congress.....	1856.....	1358.....	3214
1855— " Senator.....	**1867.....	1393.....	3260
1856— " President.....	1422.....	1618.....	954+...3994
1857— " County Clerk ("Scrub Race").....			3651
1858— " Congress.....	2112.....	1881.....	3993
1859— " Governor.....	2460.....	1870.....	4330
1860— " President.....	2814.....	2484.....	5298
1861— " Senator.....	2484.....	1895.....	4379
1862— " Governor.....	1927.....	2405.....	4335
1863— " Sheriff.....	2260.....	2459.....	4719
1864— " President.....	2934.....	2773.....	5707
1865— " Governor.....	3365.....	2666.....	6031
1866— " Congress.....	3419.....	2862.....	6281
1867— " Senator.....	2767.....	3215.....	5982
1868— " President.....	4058.....	3406.....	7464
1869— " Sheriff.....	2886.....	3145.....	6031
1870— " Congress.....	4371.....	3815.....	8186
1871— " Governor.....	4141.....	3322.....	7463
1872— " President.....	5148.....	3484.....	8632
1873— " Senator.....	3751.....	3778.....	99+...7743
1874— " Governor.....	4051.....	4047.....	8121

*Temperance. +Ind. ++Free Soil. **Fusion, or anti-Lecompton. †"American."

The ratio of population to voters has been: in 1840, 7.2; in 1850, 6.45; in 1855, 6.15; in 1860, 5.47; in 1865, 6.1; in 1870, 5.45. This calculation is based on the heaviest vote polled nearest a census year.

COUNTY JAIL STATISTICS.

The following table shows the whole number of prisoners confined in the county jail for the years named, ending May 1st; the number of each sex, the number of natives and foreigners; and of the former, the number of natives of New Jersey, and of the foreigners, the number of natives of Ireland:

	M.	F.	Total.	Native.	For.	N. J.	Ire.
1857—	454	114	568	204	364	138	202
1858—	422	92	514				
1862—	191	54	245	93	152	71	112
1863—	170	58	228	103	125	81	95
1864—	169	61	230	108	122	87	84
1868—	345	69	414	172	242	122	146
1869—	361	91	452	183	269	137	154
1870—	498	109	607	257	350	151	209
1871—	685	131	816	325	491	190	307
1872—	662	132	794	332	462	232	273
1873—	752	144	896	398	496	281	289
1874—	718	144	862	409	453	276	260

During the war, large numbers of vagrant and disorderly persons left the county, to enlist in or to follow the army. Hence, the great falling off in the numbers of prisoners, 1860-65.

COUNTY TAXES AND TAX RATE.

Years.	Valuation.	County Tax.	Rate pr. ct
1837.....		\$5,000	
1838-44.....		7,000	
1845.....		4,500	
1846.....	\$2,084,000	7,000	.0033
1847-50.....		7,000	
1851-3.....		14,000	
1854.....		20,000	
1855.....	8,878,000	45,000	.005
1856-9.....		25,000	
1860-1.....		27,000	
1862.....	12,189,000	27,000	.0022
1863.....	12,362,000	30,000	.0024
1864.....	13,121,000	30,000	.0023
1865.....	12,870,000	27,000	.0021
1866.....	13,377,000	27,000	.0016
1867.....	18,918,000	40,000	.0021
1868.....	25,826,000	100,000	.0046
1869.....	25,430,000	120,000	.0047
1870.....	26,215,000	120,000	.0046
1871.....	28,056,000	150,000	.0053
1872.....	30,668,727	150,000	.0049
1873.....	34,625,812	150,000	.0043
1874.....	33,320,059	200,000	.006

ABSTRACTS OF RATABLES.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Paterson—					
1st Ward.....	754,200	803,000	872,250	1,070,695	1,088,405
2d ".....	867,270	948,900	1,011,520	1,321,317	1,372,798
3d ".....	2,583,370	3,007,905	3,297,920	3,884,105	3,706,031
4th ".....	3,966,924	5,452,234	5,404,277	5,700,000	5,400,432
5th ".....	3,737,350	2,959,870	3,324,255	4,130,950	3,448,003
6th ".....	3,157,035	3,275,500	3,301,900	3,840,100	3,557,700
7th ".....	506,335	2,018,624	2,300,820	2,368,450	2,390,500
8th ".....	1,738,855	1,593,157	1,800,785	2,000,000	1,872,923
Total	\$17,961,339	20,059,890	21,313,727	24,315,617	22,836,792
Passaic—					
1st Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,405,225
2d ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,445,355
3d ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,244,357
Total.....	.....	3,009,920	4,100,000	4,500,000	5,697,937
Acquanckanok.....	5,055,025	1,711,929	1,780,000	2,000,000	1,895,800
Little Falls.....	582,650	594,200	645,000	658,450	663,950
Manchester.....	617,145	646,905	675,000	701,745	736,420
Pomplon.....	673,126	685,430	860,000	900,000	766,135
Wayne.....	775,355	799,400	805,000	850,000	906,875
West Milford.....	550,950	549,150	575,000	650,000	609,450
Total Towns.....	8,254,270	7,997,034	9,355,000	10,310,195	10,483,267
Total County.....	\$26,215,699	28,056,924	30,668,727	34,625,812	33,320,059

The territory of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Wards was materially changed early in 1871, which accounts for the marked difference in the ratables of those wards between 1870 and 1871. Passaic was included in Acquackanonk previous to 1871.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES, 1869,-74.

I. CURRENT EXPENSES.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Approp'd 1874.
1. Courts.....	\$14,779	17,000	24,160	37,000	42,858	50,000
2. County Jail.....	6,846	5,600	5,560	6,800	7,844	7,000
3. Support of Lunatics.....	5,944	7,445	6,978	11,400	10,850	12,000
4. Chosen Freeholders, Committees and Officers.....	12,588	10,018	6,888	7,131	8,578	6,000
5. Coroners' Inquests.....	369	889	1,734	1,015	2,187	2,500
6. Elections.....	1,159	1,113	996	1,031	1,258	1,500
7. Stationery, Advertising, Publishing and Printing..	1,812	2,675	3,593	2,957	6,106	6,000
8. Incidentals—Sandries.....	1,532	6,568	2,590	4,259	2,545	
Dinners.....	4,069	540	315	503	589	5,000
Horse hire.....	394	20	29	446	185	
Expenses.....	238	43		331		
	<u>\$49,781</u>	<u>\$51,911</u>	<u>\$52,843</u>	<u>\$72,913</u>	<u>\$83,000</u>	<u>\$90,000</u>
II. DEBT AND INTEREST.						
1. Principal.....	\$2,000	2,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
2. Interest.....	7,052	16,897	12,652	12,437	19,030	17,000
3. Bank Discounts.....	3,986	4,154	2,896	5,805	6,920	8,000
4. Special Deficiency.....						40,000
	<u>\$13,039</u>	<u>\$23,051</u>	<u>\$24,548</u>	<u>\$28,242</u>	<u>\$35,950</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>

III. PUBLIC WORKS.

1. Public Buildings and Grounds.....	\$7,934	1,600	11,300	22,600	3,423	4,000
2. Bridges—Paterson.....	52,900	55,490	49,164	28,932	89,724	
Acquanconk.....				2,545	9,261	
Passaic.....	11,485	11,086	11,639	10,582	1,593	
Little Falls.....	409	18,187	8,167	900	2,003	26,000
Manchester.....	8,067	5,187	1,220	165	7,094	
Wayne.....	1,485	6,790	610	34,000	2,983	
Pompton.....	14,161	7,250	1,532	16,306	3,785	
West Milford.....	1,474	1,664	1,194	1,642	1,141	
Aggregate.....	\$97,915	105,674	63,526	95,072	121,007	30,000
	\$160,735	\$180,636	\$152,917	\$217,627	\$239,957	\$200,000

Fractions of a dollar are omitted in the above table, but are reckoned in the totals.

BONDED DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

The bonded debt of the county consists of four classes of bonds: 1st, bounty bonds, authorized by act of March 16, 1864; \$54,000 issued; several instalments paid off since 1867. 2d, bridge bonds, authorized by act of April 3, 1867; \$40,000 issued, payable 1871-6. 3d, bridge bonds, authorized by act of March 1, 1870; \$100,000 issued, payable 1873-87. 4th, funding bonds, authorized by act of March 12, 1873; \$75,000 issued; payable 1873-87. The following table shows the amount of each class of bonds falling due each year:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
1874.....	\$3,000	\$7,000	.....	.....	\$10,000
1875.....	3,000	7,000	.....	.....	10,000
1876.....	3,000	5,000	... ..	.....	8,000
1877.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
1878.....	3,000	.....	\$10,000	\$7,500	20,500
1879.....	4,000	.....	10,000	7,500	21,500
1880.....	4,000	.....	10,000	7,500	21,500
1881.....	4,000	.....	10,000	7,500	21,500
1882.....	4,000	.....	10,000	7,500	21,500
1883.....	4,000	.....	10,000	7,500	21,500
1884.....	4,000	.....	10,000	7,500	21,500
1885.....	.....	.....	10,000	7,500	17,500
1886.....	.....	.....	10,000	7,500	17,500
1887.....	.....	.....	10,000	7,500	17,500
Total	<u>\$39,000</u>	<u>\$19,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$75,000</u>	<u>\$233,000</u>

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The following table shows the apportionment of State tax, State school tax, county tax and bounty tax (for payment of interest and principal on county bounty bonds) for 1874. Fractions of a dollar are omitted, but are reckoned in the totals:

	State				
	State.	School.	County.	Bounty.	Total.
Paterson.....	\$36,473	\$48,631	\$133,613	\$ 185	\$218,904
Passaic.....	6,271	8,361	29,826	1,114	45,572
Acquaekanonk ..	2,201	3,601	14,250	596	21,147
Little Falls.....	988	1,317	3,885	394	6,583
Manchester.....	1,053	1,403	4,309	219	6,984
Wayne	1,183	1,578	4,482	690	7,934
Pompton.....	1,200	1,600	6,069	721	9,591
West Milford....	913	1,218	3,566	1,600	7,296
	<u>\$50,782</u>	<u>\$67,709</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$5,520</u>	<u>\$324,012</u>

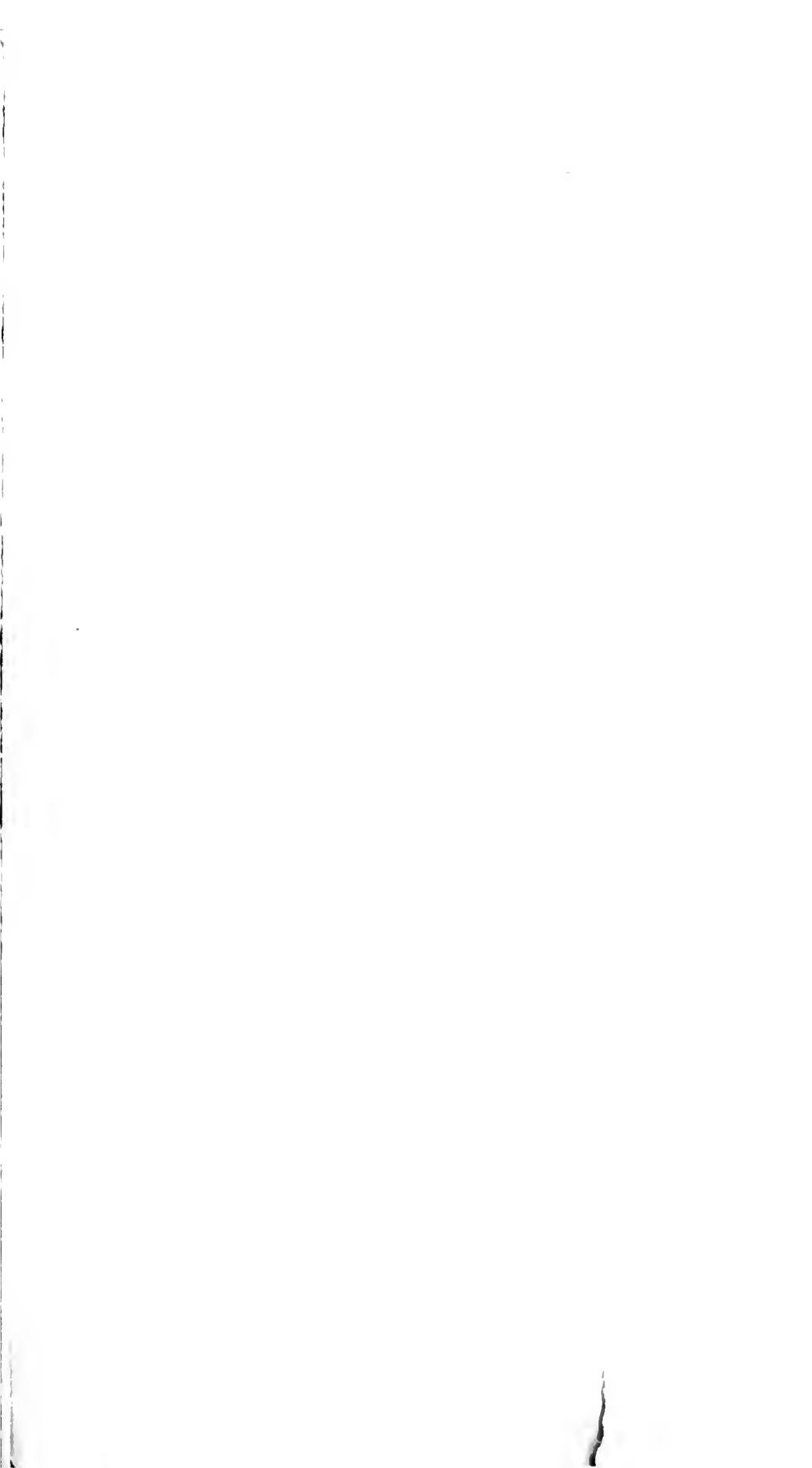
The proceeds of the State school tax are appropriated to the several counties in proportion to the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years. The appropriation of State school moneys to Passaic county for 1874 was \$75,006.63, or about \$7,300 more than the county was required to pay to the State.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The following is a summary of municipal taxes in Passaic county, in addition to the State and county taxes cited above :

	State and School.	District School.	Local.	Total.
Paterson.....	\$218,904	\$42,000	\$440,096	\$700,000
Passaic.....	45,572	10,500	45,000	101,000
Acquackanonk...	21,147	1,409	2,200	24,756
Little Falls.....	6,583	505	2,700	9,788
Manchester... ..	6,984	1,555	3,600	12,139
Wayne.....	7,934	1,750	2,000	11,684
Pompton.....	9,591	1,950	2,500	14,041
West Milford.....	7,296	302	3,000	10,598
	<u>\$324,012</u>	<u>\$69,971</u>	<u>\$501,096</u>	<u>\$895,079</u>

The "local" taxes of the townships are for roads and poor, and in several of the townships include a special tax for local bounty and road bonds. The tax for county bounty bonds is not included in this table. The total taxation in the county is about \$930,000, or nearly three per cent. of the valuation.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 208 549 5